

92-283(56/34) B04 DONM= 89.08.25
DON MED INST *SU 1691741-A1
89.08.25 89SU-4733012 (91.11.15) G01N 33/48
Predicting haemorrhagic complications in patients suffering from
traumatic shock - comprises recording electro-coagulation graph
before starting intensive therapy, and using values of hypo-
coagulation and fibrinolysis as indicators
C92-126058
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DON TRAUMATOLOGY ORTHOPAEDICS INST (DONT=)

B(4-B4D5, 11-C8B, 12-K4A2)

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An electrocoagulogram is obtd. before starting an intensive therapy,
and time of hypocoagulation and amplitude of fibrinolysis are
determined. When the time is 10-15 min, and the amplitude is more
than 1.5, then high risk of haemorrhagic complications can be
predicted.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Haemorrhagic complications which
might arise in patients suffering from traumatic shock can be
predicted more efficiently. Increased accuracy: time of diagnosis is
reduced to 30 min. The method leads to reduction in the number of
cases with complications from 63 to 20%. Bul.42/15.11.91 (2pp
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